

BOOKBINDING STYLES

This 26 page book is an attempt to list as many different styles of bookbinding techniques and styles. Pages 2-5 are only a summary of the styles but these are elaborated later. Many of the category names are taken from the books by Keith Smith and most of the illustrations were collected from a variety of sources on the Internet.

The summary pages contain links to tutorials online. Most have 1-3 tutorials but if you feel that these are not sufficient, Google the exact topic and you will find more.

Accordion Binding

The accordion book is a folded structure; the book block is made by simply folding a sheet of paper back and forth in page-width increments.

Tutorials:

<http://www.designsponge.com/2013/03/bookbinding-101-accordion-book.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFR3zScXvWw>

https://art2551.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/book_demo.pdf

Concertina Binding

The concertina, or accordion binding, is an ancient binding method that sits somewhere between a modern sewn book and an ancient scroll. It was the first binding to take the book form—it can be read like a book, but its contents are displayed on one continuous folded sheet. Previously, concertinas would be limited to the size of a single sheet of paper, but contemporary versions are often made from a number of glued sections that overcome this limitation. This enables you not only to increase the size of your book, but also to change the papers within the concertina at any point along its length. The defining characteristics of the concertina are that they are made by the repeated, counter-folding of a sheet of paper—the flat surfaces between the folds constitute the pages. The folds allow the finished object to be held in the hand and read like a book, but when opened fully, the single sheet may be several feet long.

Tutorials: [See Accordion Binding above](#).

Chinese Starbook Binding

The Star Book is a book that looks like a star when opened:

Tutorials:

<http://www.making-mini-scrapbooks.com/starbook.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zafQdq8Ugio>

Flagbook

A flag book is a type of sculptural artist book. It is based on a simple accordion book, in which papers are glued to the sides of the accordion. These papers stick out like flags, hence the name. Not only is this book an interesting and innovative means of creative expression, it is a great structure for designers or for material display. Instead of paper for the flags, consider photographs, fabric, wood veneer, or some other thin material.

Tutorials:

<https://snapguide.com/guides/make-a-flag-book/>

<http://www.instructables.com/id/Flag-Book/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmHpPmWLMYU>

Flutterbook

A flutter book, Japanese in origin, is a type of accordion book in which individual text pages are glued together at the fore edge and a single cover is wrapped around, and then glued to the text block. If the book is read outdoors all the pages may flutter out of

the covers in the breeze, causing some embarrassment to the reader and amusement to onlookers! If the book is to be displayed standing, the paper should be a heavier weight and the same size as the cover.

Tutorials:

<http://www.boveecruz.com/kids/bookflutter.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xeBbp8TcJA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNk8zh1AjyA>

German Hard Case (Bradel)

The case (Bradel) binding is the most common, general purpose binding structure in use by binders in Germany. What sets it apart from other case bindings is that the cover boards and spine stiffener are joined together with a strip of sturdy paper before covering. This allows the covers to be fit precisely to the textblock, especially at the joint and fore-edge. For this reason the structure is also very well suited to beginners. Books using this structure are generally covered in full cloth, paper, or a combination of the two. The structure is not well suited to leather binding and has been modified for use with vellum.

Tutorials:

<http://www.philobiblon.com/casebd.shtml>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gP-cS2o-a_E

Coptic Style

Coptic binding or Coptic sewing comprises methods of bookbinding employed by early Christians in Egypt, the Copts, and used from as early as the 2nd century AD to the 11th century. The term is also used to describe modern bindings sewn in the same style. Coptic bindings, the first true codices, are characterized by one or more sections of parchment, papyrus, or paper sewn through their folds, and (if more than one section) attached to each other with chain stitch linkings across the spine, rather than to the thongs or cords running across the spine that characterise European bindings from the 8th century onwards. In practice, the phrase "Coptic binding" usually refers to multi-section bindings, while single-section Coptic codices are often referred to as "Nag Hammadi bindings," after the 13 codices found in 1945 which exemplify the form.

Here's another method of binding your book with an open spine...a chain stitch or also called coptic stitch binding. This is a great method for when you have book covers that are individual boards instead of completely wrapped around the entire journal. You are basically binding all the signatures and covers together with a connected stitch that holds everything together tightly, but with super flexibility. The pages will open up completely flat and that's a big reason why this method is so popular.

Tutorials:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coptic_binding

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ue52htX3jok>

<http://www.tortagialla.com/2010/08/16/chain-or-coptic-stitch-bookbinding-tutorial/>

Long Stich Binding

Longstitch is a bookbinding technique used for sewing together the sections of a book. There are different forms of longstitch sewings. Longstitch binding does not require glue, though there are methods that utilize glue. In his book *Non Adhesive Bindings*, Keith Smith describes the "Longstitch through a slotted cover" and it involves sewing each section directly through the cover where slots have been made at each sewing station. This sewing method creates a staggered line pattern visible on the spine. Keith Smith indicates that this type of longstitch was used as early as the 18th century in some parts of Europe, and possibly earlier.

Another longstitch technique is done in conjunction with a chain stitch. This particular sewing method is very old and originated in Germany as early as the medieval era.

Tutorials;

<https://crafts.tutsplus.com/tutorials/bookbinding-fundamentals-long-stitch-leather-journal--craft-10754>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_LZ-BWhH_Q

<http://www.ruthbleakley.com/blog/2013/02/bookbinding-tutorial-long-stitch-binding-2/>

Non Adhesive Bindings

Non-adhesive bindings #1: Pamphlet stitch

Tutorials:

<http://www.booklyn.org/education/ispamphlet.pdf>

<http://api.ning.com/files/1SS7LiK2OJyorgax3YMOVhs8WPblDKmC9OikipCsCeIoCN-to6ObU7aTh-TrV41wEt4skNlVD8Zdq-e1VJAO-S2XFIugfhs-9/DoubleSignatureEasyStitchJournal.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NvhTOzA-p9I> Video

Non-adhesive bindings #2: Stab-bindings (or Japanese bindings, Album bindings)

Tutorials:

<http://tsubasa-no-kami.deviantart.com/art/Japanese-Stab-Stitch-Binding-246263261>

<http://pdtnc.deviantart.com/art/The-Four-Hole-BookBind-Step1-11875785>

<http://lexarch.deviantart.com/art/Japanese-Stab-Binding-Part-1-169636883>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPmNakh2nGU>

<http://www.instructables.com/id/Screw-Post-Binding/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sSoU_49OMrE

Non-adhesive bindings #3: Long stitch (or Medieval limp binding)

Tutorials:

<http://marenne.deviantart.com/art/Rainbow-Book-Tutorial-207933371>

<https://crafts.tutsplus.com/tutorials/bookbinding-fundamentals-long-stitch-leather-journal--craft-10754>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_LZ-BWhH_Q

<http://www.mollybrooks.com/wordpress/?p=302>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPF6Oe_CfpE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BScrCpPtGPs>

Non-adhesive bindings #4: Coptic bindings (including the Caterpillar binding)

Tutorials:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BScrCpPtGPs>

<http://mouse2cat.deviantart.com/art/Coptic-Bookbinding-Part-One-154913867>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S2FRKbQI2kY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n8dpd-SD2jk> Video

Non-adhesive bindings #5:

Secret Belgian bindings. This binding method is interesting because it creates the illusion of a full hardcover book, while you can create the front, back, and spine boards separately. This allows the opportunity to use unbendable materials like plastics and wood for the entire book. The special sewing method binds all three cover-parts and the signatures together in one step.

Tutorials:

<http://gatzbcn.blogspot.mx/2013/06/secret-belgian-binding.html>

<http://www.herringbonebindery.com/blog/2013/11/19/tutorial-top-secret-belgian-binding/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PmzDUqmXJOg> Video

Non-adhesive bindings #6: Piano hinge binding (or Skewer binding)

Tutorials:

<http://bumblingacrossletterboxes.blogspot.nl/2012/08/how-to-make-piano-hinge-book.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HhHB9zOrRuY> Video

Non-adhesive bindings #7:

Compound bindings (including the Concertina binding, the Dos-à-dos format and the French doors format.)

Tutorials:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpBUa6BN3IQ&feature=youtu.be>

<http://www.designsponge.com/2013/03/bookbinding-101-accordion-book.html>

Adhesive Bindings

Adhesive binding #1:

Perfect bindings (or paperbacks, soft-cover books, rubber-back binding, double-fan binding, etc.) A book bound with a perfect binding is a stack of papers hot-glued on one side. The cover is then folded around the stack and the glue is re-heated to make it stick to the spine.

Tutorials:

<http://www.instructables.com/id/How-to-Bind-a-Book-fakehybrid-perfect-bind/>

<http://www.poppytalk.com/2010/07/diy-with-bookhou-perfect-bound.html>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMXHmXSYXso>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVWJMHPu7MA>

Adhesive binding #2: Bound on boards

A book that has cardboard covers but not a cardboard spine is one 'bound on boards'.

Tutorials:

<https://henryhebert.net/2010/11/14/sewn-board-bindings/>

Adhesive binding #3:

Case bindings (or traditional hard cover or case wrapped books or hardcover books)

Tutorials:

<http://jamesdarrow.deviantart.com/art/Bookbinding-Tutorial-292237490>
<http://swashbookler.deviantart.com/art/Book-Tutorial-pg-1-85437557>
<http://isbrealiomcaife.deviantart.com/art/How-to-Bind-a-Book-205587395>
<http://trixi-b.deviantart.com/art/Miniature-book-tutorial-part-1-243110473>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yrwo1NWEivI&feature=youtu.be>

Adhesive binding #4:

German bindings (or Bradel binding, Bonnet binding, Bristol Board binding) The German bindings most identifying marks are the deep grooves along the hinges of the book.

Tutorials:

<http://www.philobiblon.com/casebd.shtml>
<http://aboutthebinding.blogspot.nl/2013/01/bradel-binding-part-1-paper-case-binding.html>
<http://www.jamiebutler.com/the-basic-binding-of-books-a-tutorial/>

Adhesive binding #5: French bindings

The French binding's characteristic is the hinge on the outside of the book.

In contrast to the German binding, there won't be any visible grooves at the hinges of a French binding because the boards are positioned tightly against the shoulder of the book (this is a fold in the signatures that can be created when the spine is rounded).

Traditional French bindings will always be bound on ropes.

Tutorials:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhE2S-SNy5k>
<https://processandskills.com/2014/10/22/french-link-bookbinding-tutorial/>

Adhesive binding #6:

English bindings (or Classic binding, Gothic binding, Medieval binding, Renaissance binding) The English bindings most identifying marks are the real ribs on the spines, created by the thick ropes the signatures are sewn on. Just like the French binding, the English binding has no grooves at the hinges of the book. The ropes that hold the signatures together are woven through the thick cardboard (sometimes even wood) covers.

Tutorials:

<http://bccreativity.deviantart.com/art/Standard-Leather-Bound-Book-Construction-300302085>

http://home.insightbb.com/~denevell_books/advanced_gothic_binding.htm

<https://erinclupp.wordpress.com/montefiascone-early-gothic-binding/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aT5toj4EG8o>

Adhesive Binding #7 Springback Binding

Tutorials:

<http://www.philobiblon.com/springback-eng/index.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-o4EkZjjwy4>

Adhesive Binding #8:

Overcast block sewing (or Whip stitch). This sewing method is perfect when you have a stack of printed pages that need to become a normal book that can open flat down the middle and you think using only glue on the spine won't do. First, a thin layer of glue is applied to the spine side of the stack of papers. Next, a row of holes is drilled about 5 millimeters away from the spine of the books.

Tutorials:

<http://www.alvenh.com/misc/projects/bookbinding/overcastsewing/>

Accordion Binding

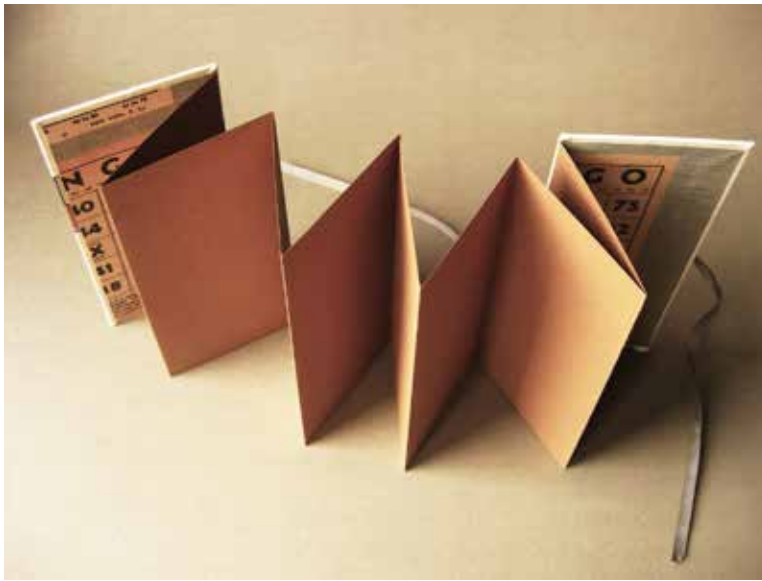
The accordion book is a folded structure; the book block is made by simply folding a sheet of paper back and forth in page-width increments. Covers at each end may be added to the structure.



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Chinese Starbook Binding

The Star Book is a book that looks like a star when opened.



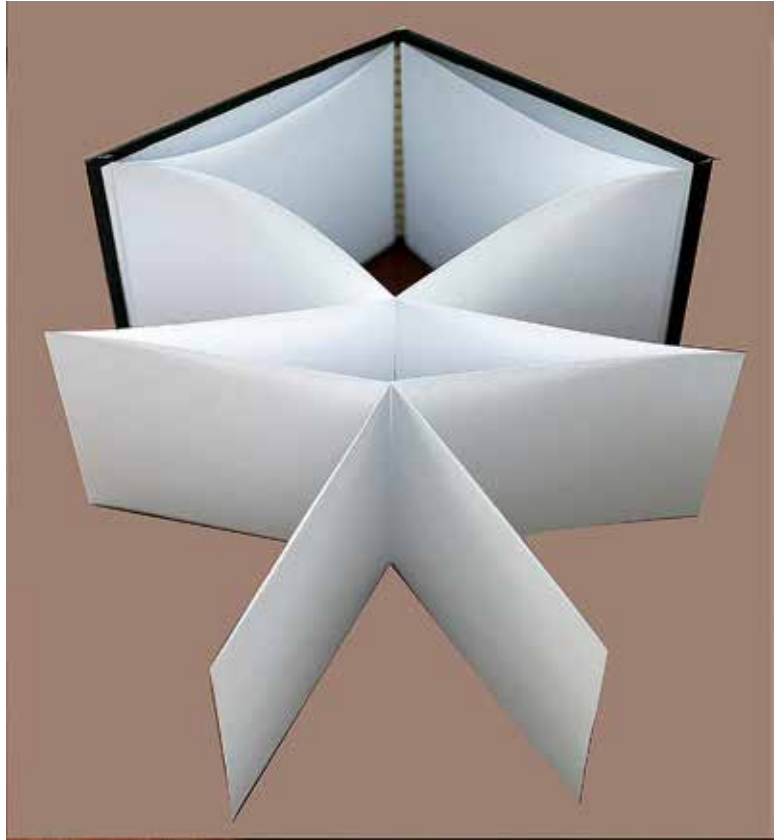
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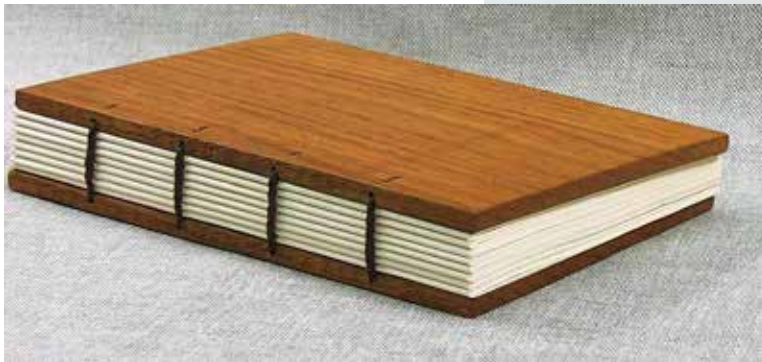


Coptic Style

Coptic binding or Coptic sewing comprises methods of bookbinding employed by early Christians in Egypt, the Copts, and used from as early as the 2nd century AD to the 11th century. The term is also used to describe modern bindings sewn in the same style. Coptic bindings, the first true codices, are characterized by one or more sections of parchment, papyrus, or paper sewn through their folds, and (if more than one section) attached to each other with chain stitch linkings across the spine, rather than to the thongs or cords running across the spine that characterise European bindings from the 8th century onwards. In practice, the phrase “Coptic binding” usually refers to multi-section bindings, while single-section Coptic codices are often referred to as “Nag Hammadi bindings,” after the 13 codices found in 1945 which exemplify the form.

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are individual boards instead of completely wrapped around the entire journal. You are basically binding all the signatures and covers together with a connected stitch that holds everything together tightly, but with super flexibility. The pages will open up completely flat and that's a big reason why this method is so popular.



Sewing the center of the signature for
Coptic Style binding. _____



Long Stich Binding

Longstitch is a bookbinding technique used for sewing together the sections of a book. There are different forms of longstitch sewings. Longstitch binding does not require glue, though there are methods that utilize glue. In his book *Non Adhesive Bindings*, Keith Smith describes the “Longstitch through a slotted cover” and it involves sewing each section directly through the cover where slots have been made at each sewing station. This sewing method creates a staggered line pattern visible on the spine. Keith Smith indicates that this type of longstitch was used as early as the 18th century in some parts of Europe, and possibly earlier.

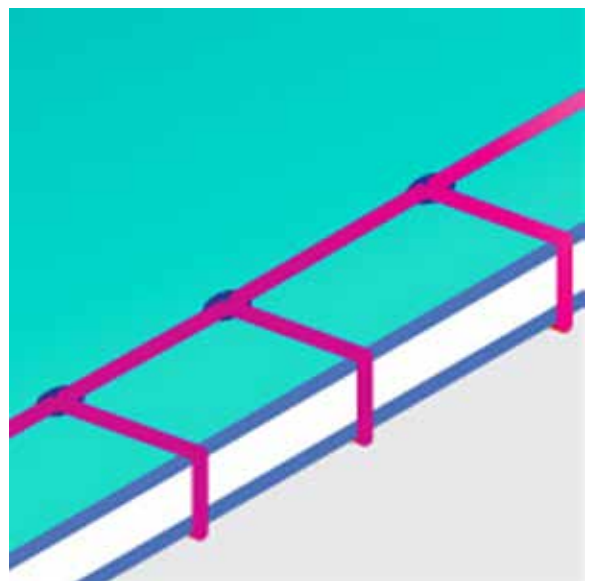
Another longstitch technique is done in conjunction with a chain stitch. This particular sewing method is very old and originated in Germany as early as the medieval era.



1. Pamphlet Stich: A simple sewing of one signature with a cover.

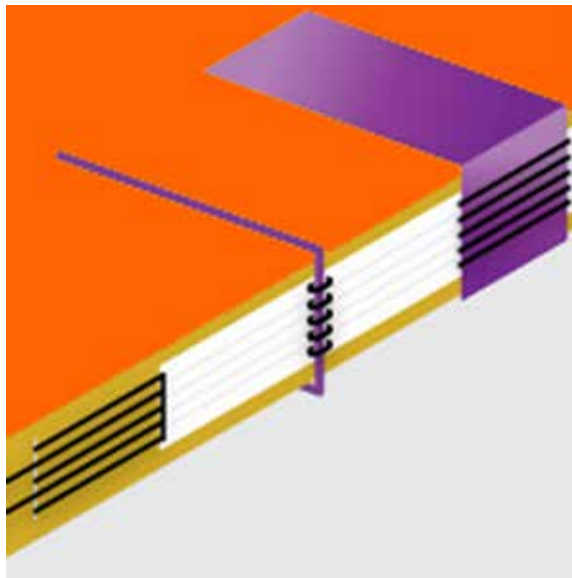


2. Stab-Binding or Japanese binding or Album Binding.





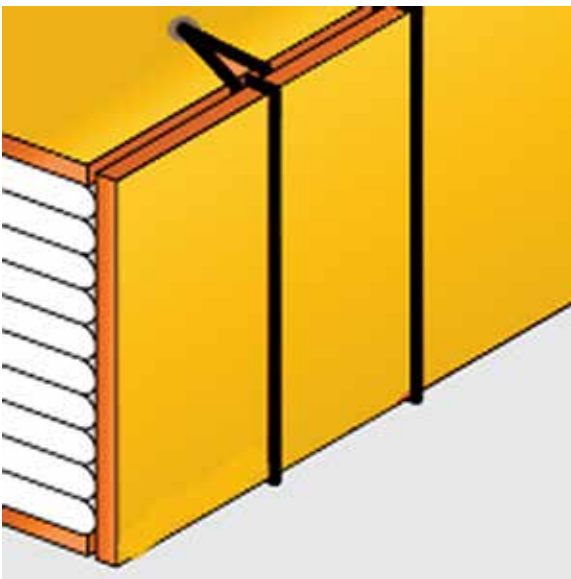
Non-adhesive bindings #3: Long stitch (or Medieval limp binding)



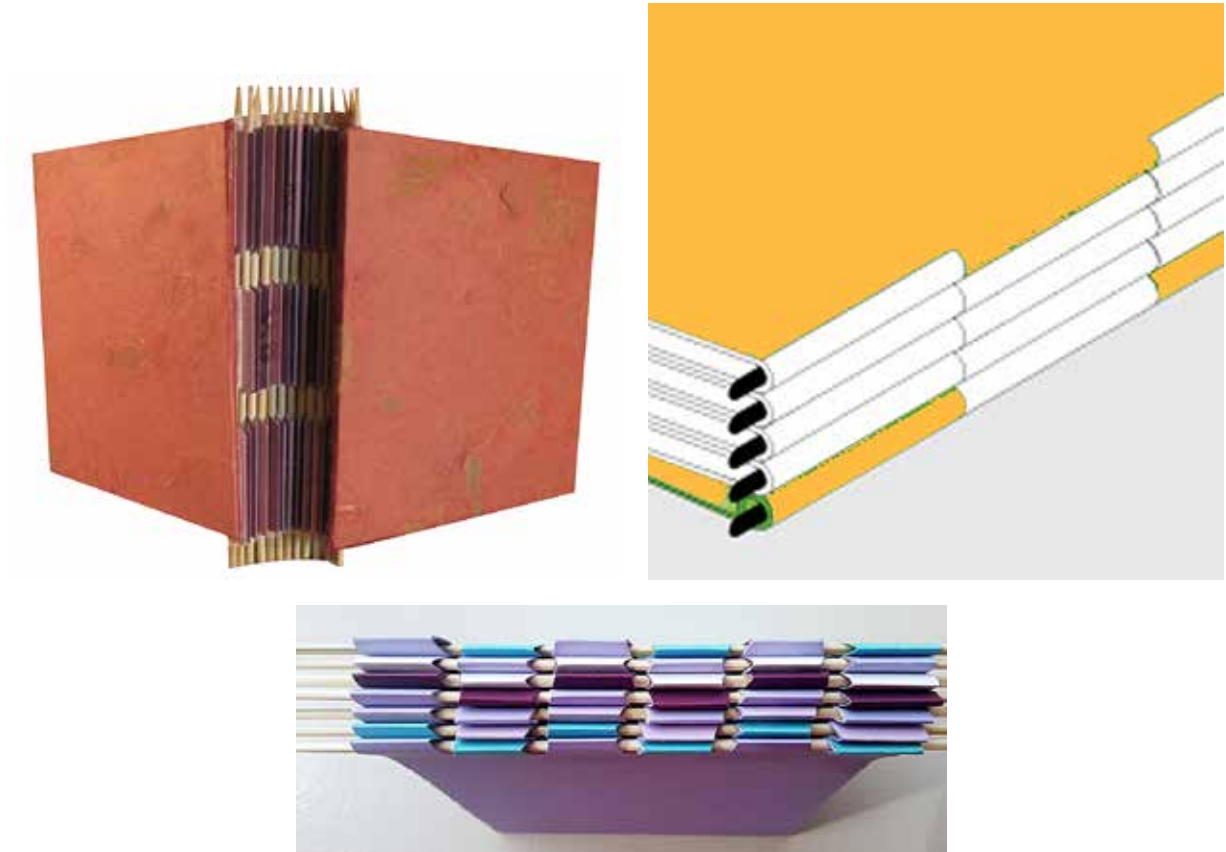


Non-adhesive bindings #5:

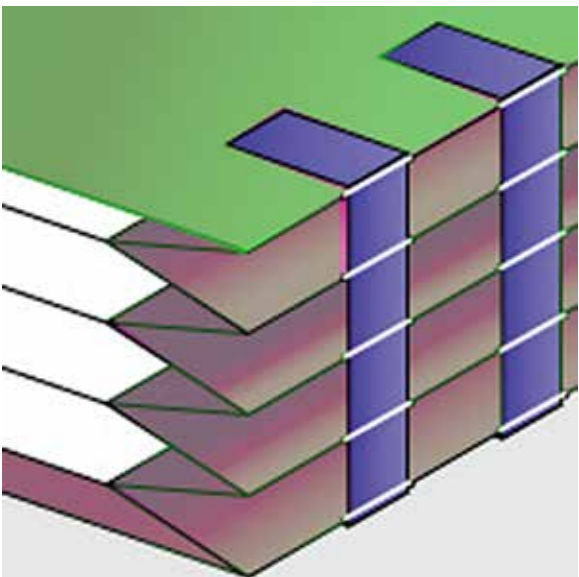
Secret Belgian bindings. This binding method is interesting because it creates the illusion of a full hardcover book, while you can create the front, back, and spine boards separately. This allows the opportunity to use unbendable materials like plastics and wood for the entire book. The special sewing method binds all three cover-parts and the signatures together in one step.



Non-adhesive bindings #6: Piano hinge binding (or Skewer binding)



Non-adhesive bindings #7:
Compound bindings (including the Concertina binding, the Dos-à-dos format and the French doors format.)

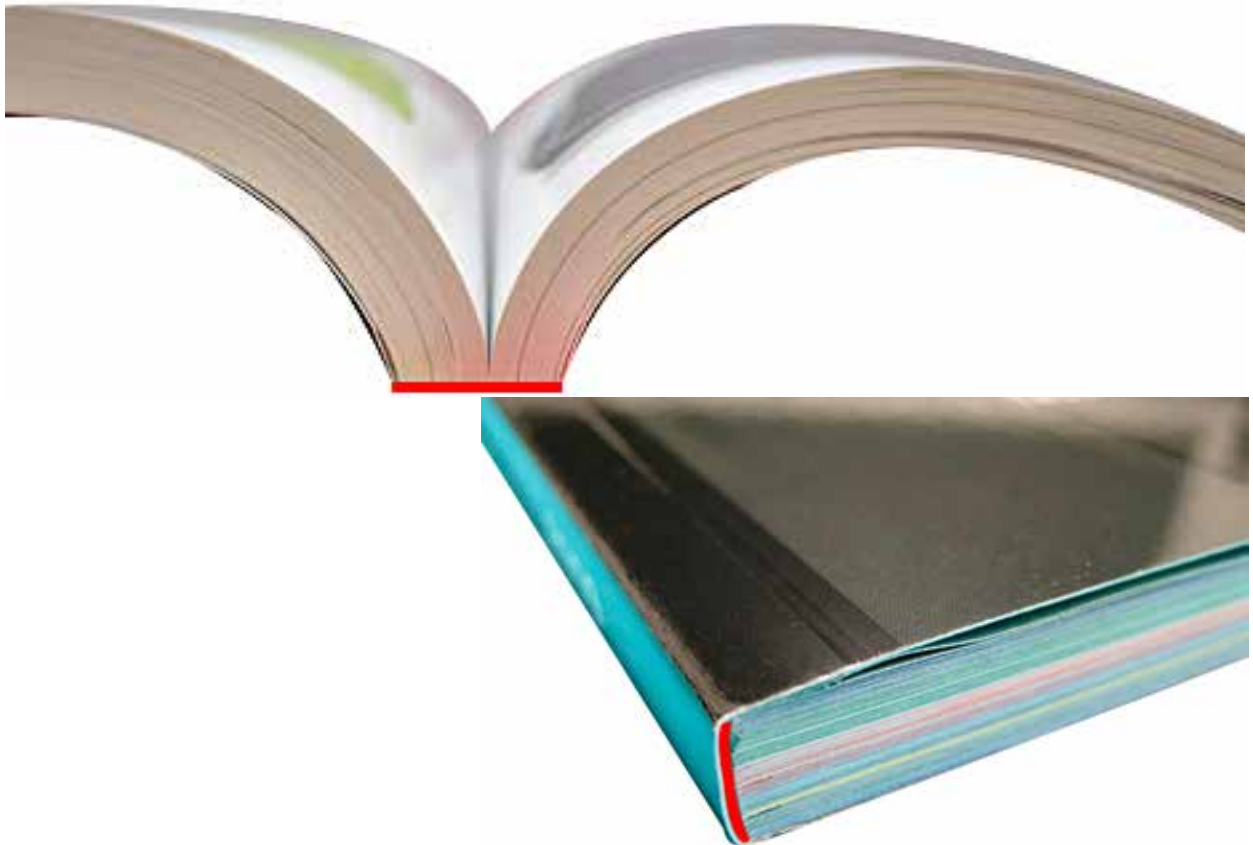


Adhesive Bindings

Adhesive binding #1:

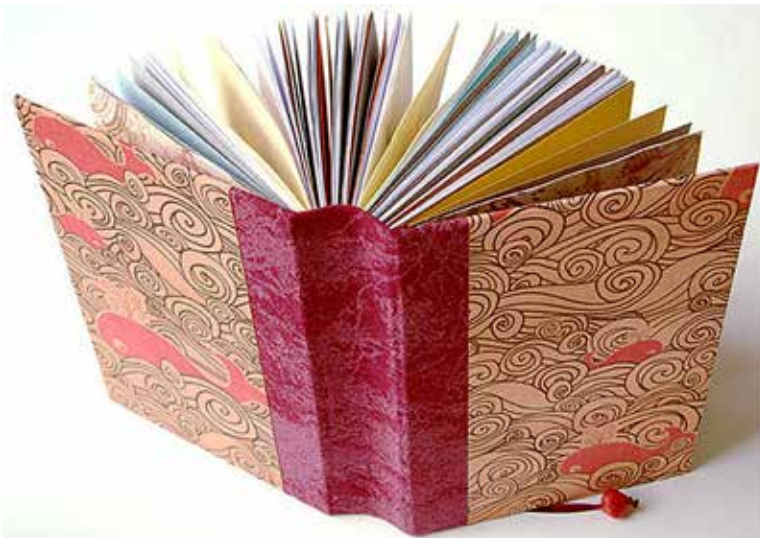
Perfect bindings (or paperbacks, soft-cover books, rubber-back binding, double-fan binding, etc.) A book bound with a perfect binding is a stack of papers hot-glued on one side. The cover is then folded around the stack and the glue is re-heated to make it stick to the spine.

The red color in both images shows where the hot glue goes.



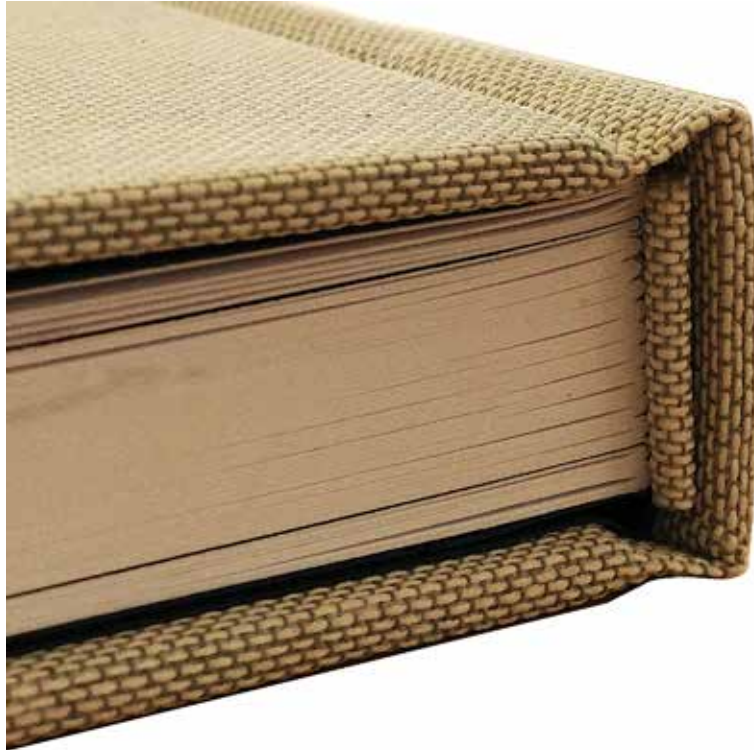
Adhesive binding #2: Bound on boards

A book that has cardboard (or any other thick material) covers but not a cardboard spine is 'bound on boards'. The binding is done as a paperback binding with one exception, the book needs endpapers to attach the boards to the book block. The material that covers the spine is glued on the boards, covering it in its entirety or only an inch or so at the spine side. Sometimes the material that covers the spine is glued on the bottom of the board, if the board has a visual value.



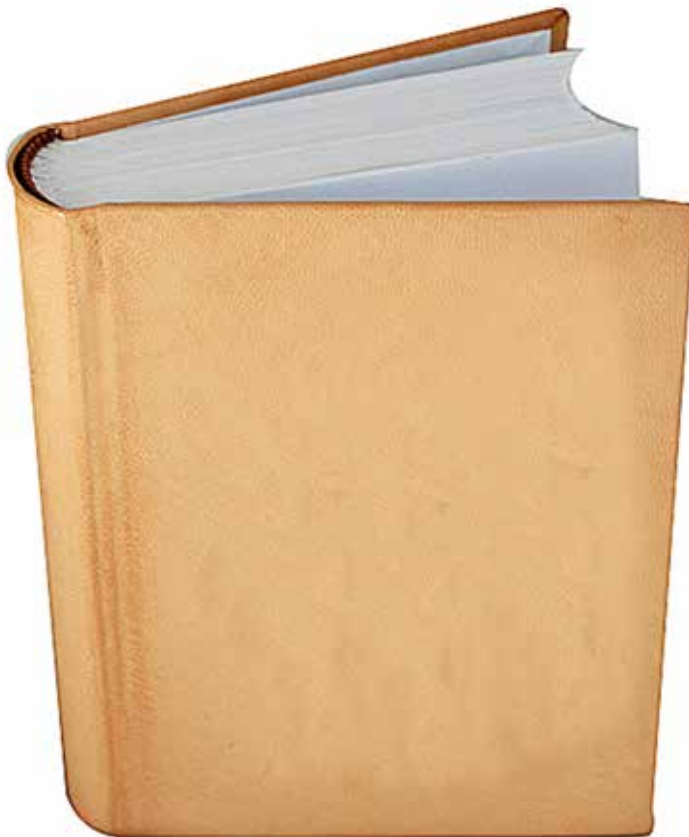
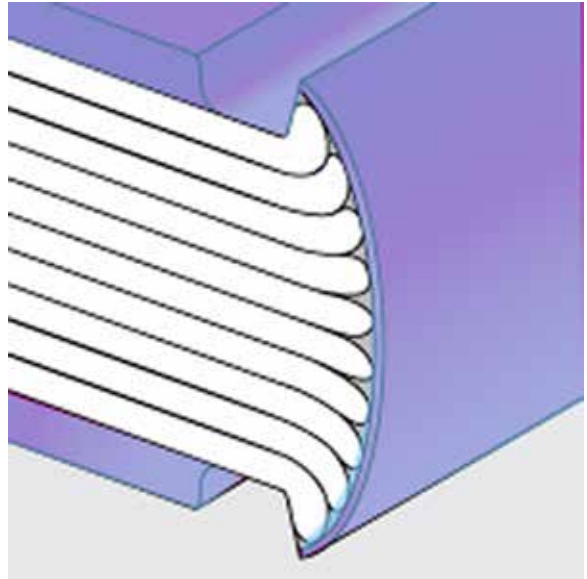
Adhesive binding #3:

Case bindings (or traditional hard cover or case wrapped books or hardcover books)



Adhesive binding #4:

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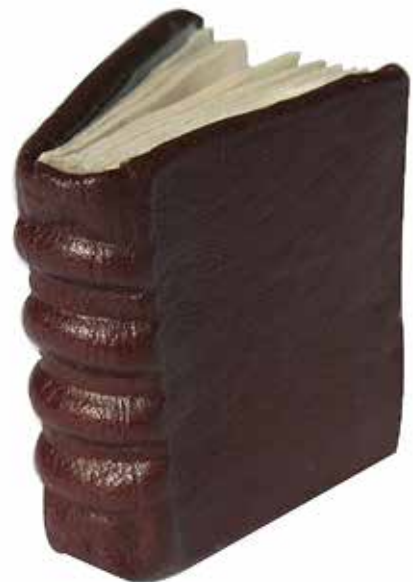
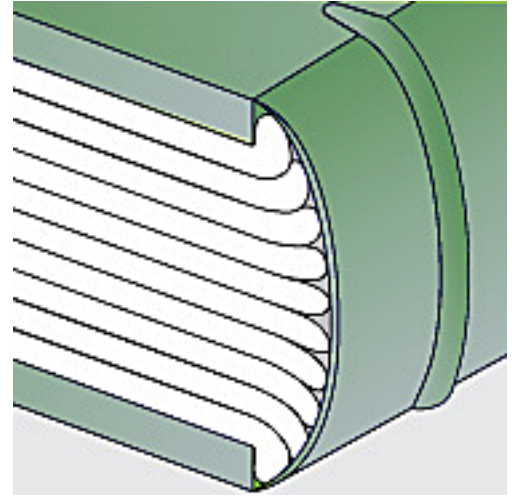


Adhesive binding #5: French bindings

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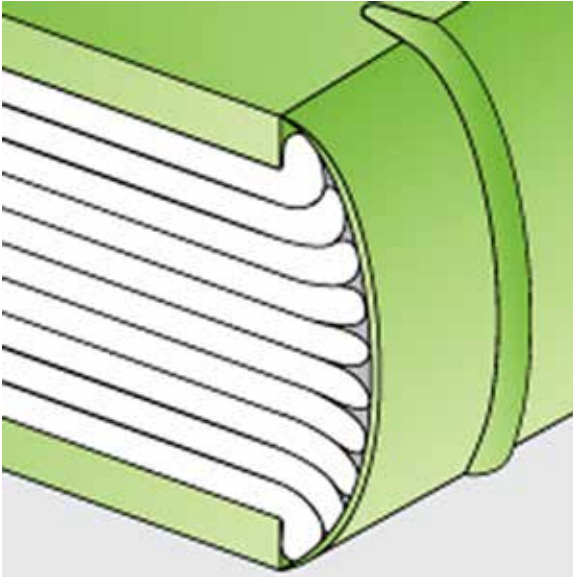
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